

'OBLIVION - FOR ALL'

CHICAGO, May 9.—Robert Lewis, co-pilot of the plane which dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, said yesterday, "We should never again drop a nuclear bomb on people . . . unless it's our last means of defense."

Lewis, now a New York personnel manager, said, "The next bomb dropped on a city means oblivion—for all."

SOVIET PAPERS DISAGREE OVER WAR PREPAREDNESS

MOSCOW, May 9.—Red Star, deprived the Soviet Union of newspaper of the Soviet Army, published an article today that disputed the recent statement in the Military Bulletin, magazine of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, that the initial World War II defeats on the Soviet border were due to unpreparedness.

Red Star called "completely incorrect and harmful" an editorial in the Defense Ministry's Military Bulletin which attributed the retreats of the early days of the war to the "alleged unpreparedness of the troops."

The Bulletin had blamed the late Joseph Stalin for Soviet unpreparedness in the face of an imminent attack by Nazi Germany despite warnings by Soviet intelligence. It charged that Stalin was responsible also for the nation's industrial unpreparedness, which

Red Star said the Defense Ministry magazine's arguments are "very strange and unconvincing." "Whether they wanted to or not, the authors . . . minimized the decisive role of the Soviet people and the armed forces in gaining victory," Red Star said.

Red Star said that the Communist Party and the Central Committee were fully aware that the Nazis were going to attack "sooner or later" and took "practical measures to repulse aggression."

It said the initial Nazi victories were due to their superiority in tanks and planes and the fact they could concentrate huge numbers

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Corliss Lamont Wins Admission Into Canada

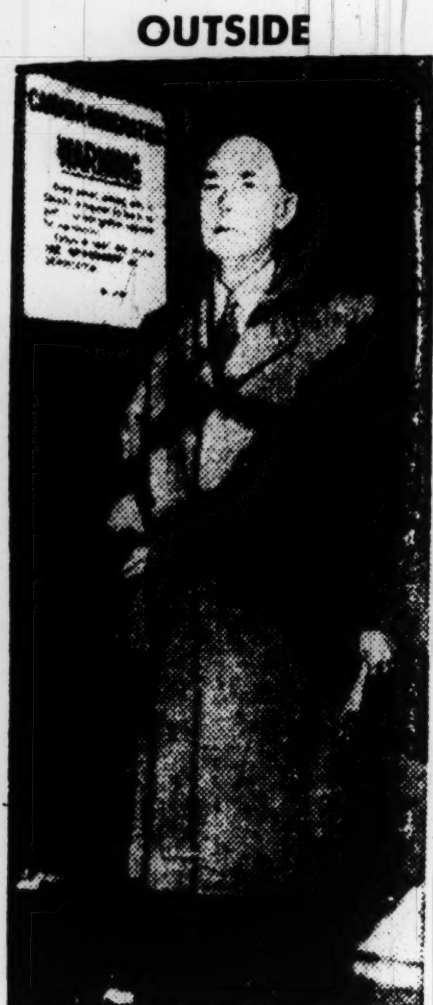
DETROIT, May 9.—The Canadian Minister of Immigration at Ottawa today ordered Corliss Lamont to Canada. The minister allowed the appeal by Lamont, who was taken off a train to Toronto at Windsor yesterday and denied entry.

Yesterday Lamont had said the "red tape" of appealing would take too much time and he would go west.

"But last night, after the people in Toronto who were sponsoring my lectures talked to government officials and assured me I could win admission, I went back to Windsor to the Immigration office and filed my appeal to Ottawa," Lamont said.

"I contended that I had never belonged to any organization that was trying to subvert democratic government and the ones that I did belong to that were sometimes called subversive I am no longer a member of," Lamont said.

Asked if he felt his affiliation with these "subversive" organizations was the reason he was not admitted to Canada, Lamont said, "Yes, that's what they said to me."



CORLISS LAMONT, shown in Windsor, Canada, after he had been barred entry into Canada. Refusal was later reversed by Canadian authorities.

READERS IN A PROJECT

Editor, Daily Worker:

After the Press Conference last month, 10 people in one readers' group in Manhattan met. They found that all were reading the Sunday edition (receiving it by mail or delivery bundle) but that only five were buying the Daily regularly. It was also reported that other readers were having difficulty in buying the Daily in bad weather because stands nearby did not handle the paper.

The latter was the first problem tackled. Two newsdealers were approached; one was willing and now displays five papers prominently. The other ordered the papers which he keeps in the store to sell on demand. We are now trying to convince him to display the paper.

The second problem was guaranteeing that the five people would get the DW regularly. Here's what happened: one person buys three papers daily, and twice a week his neighbors stop by to pick up the current issue, plus any back number missed. Someone else is buying two papers for two mothers who alternate in delivering them to each other. One member approached a Sunday reader in his building, who agreed to have the Daily bought for her.

Net result—two new stands, six extra guaranteed Daily readers. This is only one group. Since they live in a project, they have the advantage of easy access to each other. But there are many large projects and housing developments in the city which can do likewise.

Oh yes, one other accomplishment. The weekend bundle is delivered on Friday and Saturday. One of our volunteers takes a few copies of the Friday issue of the DW while she's out delivering, and she has increased sales from two to five papers.

—EAST SIDE GROUP.

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ILGW Convention Told 97% in Union On 35-Hour Week

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, May 9.—Ninety-seven percent of the union's members in the U. S. are today under contracts providing the 35-hour week, the general executive board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union reported to its 29th convention opening here tomorrow morning.

THIS LITTLE PIGGY WENT BYE-BYE



BORN WITH too many fingers and too many toes, the three Pletzner children of Newark, N. J., rest up at Babies Hospital after their surplus digits were removed in a triple operation. Left to right, Susan, David and Lauren.

Clear Way to Senate For Racist Talmadge

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The way was cleared today for the election to the U. S. Senate of one of the South's most virulent opponents of equal rights for the Negro people. He is Herman Talmadge, 42-year-old former Governor of Georgia, now uncontested for the Democratic Senatorial nomination from that state because of today's announcement by Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), the 78-year-old incumbent, that he will not seek reelection.

Talmadge had been expected to give powerful opposition to George for the nomination, with the backing of Georgia racists who desired a more diligent exponent of segregation than the aged Senator.

Talmadge had planned all along to announce sometime this week that he would run against George, but his timetable was shoved up by the veteran Senator's decision.

As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee George has exercised great influence on foreign policy.

It was George who first suggested last summer's Geneva summit conference.

To save the Daily Worker from the T-men's efforts to shut it down, send your contributions to the Emergency Committee for a Free Press, 35 E. 12th St., New York City 3, N. Y. Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

B'klyn Dockers Halt Work

More than 100 Brooklyn longshoremen from five gangs stopped work yesterday at the Bush docks when delegates from Local 1814, International Longshoremen's Association, headed by Anthony Anastasia, tried to block seven of them from working.

The incident was apparently another result of the fight in the ILA between the Anastasia group and the top officials of the union headed by Capt. William Bradley over jurisdictional issues on the Brooklyn piers.

Of the five gangs involved, two were reported to be from Local 968, the all-Negro local which has refused to merge with Local 1914. The other three are said to consist of members of Local 1816, which was merged into Anastasia's local last week over the protests of the national union.

The Polk Murder Mystery: A False Confession Exposed

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period described by the executive board in a 236-page book handed each of 1,000 delegates.

Also listed is the union's first contract in Puerto Rico, covering 3,000 in the corset and brassiere industry.

The board also reported a new high in its membership, 445,093 in 12,500 garment plants under pacts. An area breakdown in the past three years indicates a continuing decline in most New York City locals and a rise elsewhere. New York City now has 45 percent of the members.

The convention, after greetings from the city's mayor and a concert program this morning, will hear a keynote address by David Dubinsky, the union's president.

GUEST SPEAKERS

Guest speakers scheduled tentatively include George Meany, AFL-CIO president, Friday; Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Gov. Harriman, Saturday; Secretary of Labor James Mitchell; Jacob Potofsky, ACW president; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Monday; Jao B. Coulart, vice-president of Brazil, Tuesday; Hugh Gaitskill, leader of the British Labor Party, Thursday, and Luis Munoz-Marin, governor of Puerto Rico, Friday, the closing day.

The executive board's report puts paid holidays for piece workers at the top of its next major goals. The great bulk of the workers in the industry are on piece work, but, contrary to the generally recognized pattern, only the week-workers have paid holidays in the ladies' garment industries.

OVERTIME

The second recommendation would direct all affiliates not to enter into agreements unless they provide for overtime after seven hours a day or 35 a week for week workers and piece workers.

The board says, "It now becomes our task to insure the uniform and effective enforcement of the 35-hour week."

Because the industry is highly seasonal, with workers often getting less than a full week's work, the 35-hour week is in many cases

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Repudiates Lie on George Polk's Murder

By JOSEPH CLARK

The spirit of George Polk, CBS correspondent whose body was found in Salonika Harbor, Greece, on May 16, 1948, has come back to haunt those responsible for covering up the murderers.

An AP dispatch from Athens, buried in some of yesterday's newspapers, said that Gregory Staktopoulos had repudiated the alleged "confession" he made eight years ago charging the "Communists" with Polk's murder.

Staktopoulos, now serving a life sentence, said his testimony at the trial in 1949 was the "result of suggestions made to me for national motives."

The confession, which was rigged by the Truman Doctrine Greek regime in 1949, was upheld by an investigating committee of the Overseas Writers Club headed by Walter Lippmann, in a report made at the end of July 1952.

At the height of the anti-Red hysteria in 1952, the Lippmann committee accepted the Greek regime's explanation that Polk had been killed by the Greek Communists to "embarrass" the government.

But buried in an appendix of the Lippmann committee report itself was damning evidence that the Staktopoulos "confession" was a phony. An analysis made by Prof. E. M. Morgan, Harvard Criminal Law school expert, said the "confession" was "so inherently weak as to be practically worthless unless corroborated by other credible evidence."

To get the setting of this terrible frameup, one must go back to the records which show that the Greek government came up with the story that Polk had

been murdered by Communists on the very day his body was found. Then five months later they came up with the alleged confession of Staktopoulos.

But again, the record shows that Staktopoulos did not confess he killed Polk. He said only that he had brought Polk to a meeting with two Communists who allegedly did the killing. Polk at that time was on the trail of a story for CBS.

The story Polk sought through an interview with the Greek guerillas was an expose of the Greek dictatorship which Polk abhorred and a description of the Communist-led guerillas whose activities he viewed with sympathy.

The Staktopoulos "confession" contained no evidence and no word even to suggest he saw the murder or even knew there was a murder. "These papers do not contain a confession," said the analysis of the Harvard professor which was disregarded by the Lippmann committee.

What Staktopoulos "confession" came to was that it was his "personal opinion" that Polk's murder "was planned by the Cominform."

Prof. Morgan said of the "confession" that "the story of the murder itself is fantastic."

And now the man who made that fantastic confession admits the whole thing was rigged, thus confirming what Prof. Morgan reported four years ago.

Directly involved in the whitewash of the murder was the U.S. State Department, which removed the former OSS man who was investigating the case for the Lippmann committee. General William Donovan, war-time head of OSS, had assigned a U.S. airforce

officer, Lt. Col. G. L. Kellis, to investigate the Polk murder for the Lippmann committee.

Kellis was just the man for the job because of his experience and knowledge of Greek. As revealed by I. F. Stone in the Daily Compass (Aug. 6, 1952), Kellis "was the only investigator working on clues which ran counter to the Greek government's favorite theory, clues which pointed to rightists supporting the government as the murderers."

Because Kellis was hot on the trail of these rightist murderers, he was suddenly removed from his investigations, by action of the U.S. State Department. The Lippmann committee report, which itself whitewashed the murder, nevertheless admitted "that his (Kellis) recall had been suggested by an official of the American embassy in Athens in a cable to the State Department."

Now that Staktopoulos has finally repudiated his "confession," these questions come up again and demand an answer:

Will the State Department now tell the American public why Lt. Col. Kellis was removed from the Polk investigation just when the frameup was about to explode? Will the State Department explain its own record of support for the rightist murderers of George Polk?

Will Walter Lippmann return to this case again and do justice to his colleague of the Overseas Press Club, George Polk?

Will CBS once again demand that the records be thrown open so the shameful history of a frameup can be revealed and all the slander directed against the Communists officially repudiated?

Laborites Hit British Spying on Soviet Ship

LONDON, May 9.—Prime Minister Anthony Eden refused "in the public interest" to reveal today why Lionel Crabb, a retired Navy Commander, swam out and vanished near the Soviet warship which brought Soviet leaders Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev to Britain last month.

But Eden admitted that Crabb's mission was unauthorized by the cabinet and that "appropriate disciplinary steps are being taken."

\$100 MILLION A DAY



DEFENSE SECRETARY Charles E. Wilson (left) talks with Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff before testifying at Senate Military Appropriations subcommittee hearing in Washington. Wilson said U.S. will spend \$100 million a day for arms, three billions for missiles alone in coming year.

AFL-CIO LOCAL OFFICIALS BACK CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY

More than 60 local officials of AFL-CIO unions have pledged support to the mass civil rights rally to be held May 24 at Madison Square Garden. Spokesmen of the Citywide Committee sponsoring the rally announced that the union leaders are working to get thousands of New Yorkers to participate in the rally and are also raising funds to further the civil rights fight.

The Garden rally, first and largest of its kind held in recent years, is sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the NAACP and by hundreds of labor, civic religious and community organizations. Rev. Martin Luther King, Autherine Lucy Foster, Gus Courts and Dr. T. R. M. Howard are scheduled as speakers.

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the sponsoring group last weekend, A. Philip Randolph, vice-

president of the AFL-CIO and chairman of the Citywide sponsoring group, declared that the "civil rights fight is not only the Negroes fight but the fight of all trade unionists."

He said the Garden rally will launch a local and nationwide crusade for human dignity irrespective of race, color or religion.

Among the unions participating in the luncheon gathering at Freedom House were the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; ILCWU; Local 802 of the Musicians Union; Hotel and Club Workers Local 6; Knit Goods Workers Local 155; International Union of Electrical Workers Local 4; UAW Region 9; Retail, Wholesale Clerks Local 338; Hotel Front Service; Packing-house Workers; Novelty Workers; District 65; Building Service Local 32B; Newspaper Guild and Waiters and Bartenders Union.

Eden seemed to make a tacit admission that Crabb vanished under conditions embarrassing to Britain when he said "it would not be in the public interest to disclose the circumstances."

The Labor Party denounced Eden's evasiveness about one of the most dramatic cloak and dagger mysteries since the end of World War II.

The press has speculated that Crabb was on an underwater espionage mission to inspect the bottom of the Soviet cruiser Orjonikidze anchored in Portsmouth harbor during the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit.

The Admiralty has said only that Crabb was missing and "presumed dead."

"While it is the practice for ministers to accept responsibility," Eden told the House of Commons, "I think it necessary in the special circumstances of this case to make it clear that what was done was done without the authority of knowledge of Her Majesty's ministers."

"Appropriate disciplinary steps are being taken."

Labor Party Hugh Gaitskell denounced Eden's statement as "completely unsatisfactory."

"Suspicion must inevitably arise," Gaitskell said. He demanded to know why Eden was hiding "a very grave blunder that has occurred."

Argentine Students In Sitdown Strike

LA PLATA, Argentina, May 9.—Students are staging a sit-down strike in public buildings here to try to force the resignation of Education Minister Atilio Dell'Oro Maini.

The student strikers "occupied" all of La Plata's grammar and high school buildings yesterday. The University Students' Federation threatened to extend the strike to the university here.

Some 6,000 dockworkers in Buenos Aires began a 48-hour walkout yesterday, in support of demands for increased minimum wages and freedom from government supervision.

Hits Ike's Inaction On Retail Wage Floor

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, May 9.—James Suffridge, president of the AFL-CIO Retail Clerks International Association, today condemned the Eisenhower Administration for its failure to make any recommendations to Congress on extension of the minimum wage to the retail field.

Suffridge told the Senate Labor subcommittee that Secretary of Labor James Mitchell's claim that he needs additional time for survey of the retail industry "seems very inadequate." He recalled that the results of the Department of Labor's own survey were made part of the record in the 1955 hearings by the subcommittee.

"That survey establishes the need for extending coverage to large retail establishments and is valid for consideration by this committee," he declared.

He exposed the corner-grocery-store propaganda of the foes of minimum wage extension. In five states—California, Florida, New Jersey, Michigan and Nevada—he said, more than 70 percent of the food sold passes through supermarket check stands.

"Retail business today is dominated by big business," he declared, "and no basis exists for according these large multi-state enterprises the same solicitousness and economic concern that Congress manifests for the local cor-

ner retail store."

The Murray Bill, S. 2748, he said, applies to enterprises which have a total volume of over \$500,000 or consist of more than five retail establishments.

Albert Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO industrial union department, told the subcommittee that exemptions in the Fair Labor Standards Act have created "loopholes so large that almost as many American workers are today denied protection as are protected by the law."

H. L. Mitchell, president of the AFL-CIO National Agricultural Workers Union, urged an amendment requiring all employers in agriculture, hiring four or more workers in any quarter of the year, to pay them not less than \$1 an hour.

Joseph A. Bejme, president of the AFL-CIO Communications Workers Union, asked for an amendment to eliminate or modify the exemption of switchboard operators in telephone exchanges of 750 or stations or less. Some 22,400 are employed in such exchanges, he pointed out.

Cypriot Hunger Strike To Protest Hangings

NICOSIA, Cyprus, May 9.—Political prisoners in the central jail here announced today they would go on a 48-hour hunger strike if the British authorities go through with the execution of two men, whose death sentence was confirmed yesterday by Governor Sir John Harding.

The two men are Michael Karaolis, 22, and Andreas Dimitriou, 22. Karaolis is accused of slaying a policeman last August. Dimitriou was sentenced to die under emergency regulations against the carrying of firearms.

It was believed the British plan to hang the two men at dawn tomorrow, but no public announcement was made.

In Athens, a crowd today attacked a U. S. Embassy building today and burned the British flag. Authorities reported two persons slain and at least 120 demonstrators and police injured.

The Greek Foreign Minister and

Premier warned that the executions would mean further deterioration in Anglo-Greek relations.

In Nicosia shops closed hurriedly as the news spread that Harding had doomed the two men. Cypriot newspapers announced they would be in force.

One school child recently wrote to Queen Elizabeth and offered to die in place of Karaolis.

Harding today blockaded Nicosia and sent British paratroops and commandos out to patrol the print with black borders.

British schools were closed and Britons were warned to stay behind locked doors at night and to walk in pairs during the day.

PHONE RATE HEARING SET

ALBANY, May 9.—A \$15,759,000 rate increase request by the New York Telephone Co. will go before a Public Service Commission hearing May 23.

The hearing will be held before Commissioner Glen R. Bedenkapp.

The phone company seeks increases of 10 cents monthly for party line residential service, 25 cents monthly for individual residential service and 50 cents monthly for business main telephones.

Ike Holds Indiana Lead In Primary

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Returns from primary elections in five states showed today that:

1. President Eisenhower is maintaining his popularity in Indiana.

2. Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche suffered a blow to his hopes of playing a big part in the Democratic national convention. Lausche lost two and possibly three delegates in his bid to go to the convention as Ohio's favorite son.

3. A "moderate" on the segregation issue—Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida—won an unprecedented second term by a landslide.

4. Sen. Mathew M. Nelly (D-W. Va.) broke the Democratic statehouse organization's control of West Virginia politics by helping nominate Rep. Robert H. Mohr for Governor over former State Tax Commissioner Milton J. Ferguson and State Democratic Chairman J. Howard Myers.

Eisenhower led Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) in the Indiana primaries by about the same margin he polled when he carried the state in the 1952 election.

Soviet Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

of troops on the Soviet frontier. Red Star warned that "immature people" should not confuse attacks on the cult of the individual with a denial of the principle of individual responsibility and leadership in the army.

"The individual leader plays a decisive role in the army where the greatest clarity of coordination, organization and unity are needed," Red Star said.

Nowhere in the Red Star editorial marking the 11th anniversary of the signing of the unconditional surrender terms with Germany was Stalin mentioned. The newspaper paid tribute to France, Britain, and the U. S. for their parts in the common struggle against Hitlerism which resulted in the destruction of the "fascist armies."

Ike Didn't Know U.S. Airbase In Saudi Arabia Barred Jews

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Eisenhower never heard that American Jews were barred from the U.S. air base at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, he told his press conference today. A reporter had asked if the U.S. was making any effort, in negotiations on a new air base agree-

ment, to get Saudi Arabia to abandon the "barring of American Jews."

It was another one of those curious incidents wherein the President has been totally ignorant of situations that have received a considerable amount of publicity.

The President's other comments on foreign affairs:

Disarmament—His correspondence with Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin on disarmament is no substitute for diplomatic work and conferences. This correspondence is continued in the faint hope it might do some good by keeping open another door.

Western Hemisphere—He said he firmly intends to attend a meeting in Panama June 25-26 of the chiefs of state of the American Republics.

International Labor Organization—He still believes the U. S. should be a bona fide member of the ILO.

China—He said U. S. requests to China to free American prisoners have not been fully met despite the long negotiations at Geneva.

Middle East—He described new incidents between Arab and Israeli forces as unfortunate, but he said he was hopeful the cease-fire would hold. He said the western world was striving to arrive at a peaceful solution that will be more permanent.

He said he had invited Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.) to enter his administration in a post in connection with NATO.

He announced he would undergo a thorough medical check-up on Friday.

LITTLE BOY FOUND



GEORGE B. STOREY, 6, returned to the arms of his happy mother, after being lost for 30 hours near the summit of Mt. Wilson, Cal. He was found just minutes before search parties were set to give up the hunt as hopeless. In background are child's father and Rev. Clyde Kennedy (right).

6,200 More Workers Laid Off at Chrysler

DETROIT, May 9.—The Chrysler Corp. laid off another 6,200 workers, effective today, mostly from its Plymouth plants here and in Evansville, Ind., and in the body building divisions.

This brings to nearly 40,000 the number dismissed by Chrysler this year, and hikes the national auto layoff total to well over 150,000.

Layoff at GM Frigidaire Unit

DAYTON, O., May 9.—The General Motors Corp. has announced the layoff of 800 workers at its Frigidaire division here and a cutback for the entire work force of 2,500 to four days a week. The company said the cutback in auto output has reduced the demand for car air conditioners manufactured here.

Rumor New Auto Merger

Workers of the Studebaker-Packard Co., one of the two re-

maining "independents" in auto, were thrown into new jitters at South Bend and Detroit as rumors spread of an impending merger of the company with the Curtiss-Wright Corp. James J. Nance, president of the corporation, denied the rumors, but the corporation's top officials, according to the Wall Street Journal, moved from Detroit to New York for what "their underlings regarded as a crucial meeting."

The company last month disclosed heavy losses and lack of success in obtaining a \$100,000,000 loan to retool the plants to combat competitive pressure. If the proposed merger with Curtiss-Wright goes through, presumably auto production would either be dropped or take a secondary position in the merged company.

Reuther Hits Roads' Tax

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, has urged abandonment of the federal sales tax as a means of financing the Federal Highway Bill which is now before Senate committee.

Reuther said that the present tax proposal, included in the measure as it passed the House on April 27, would cost low-income families \$3.1 billion more than they would have to pay if the cost were met out of general revenues raised through established Federal taxes.

Reuther urged support of the bill's provision for the payment of prevailing wages under the Bacon-Davis law.

The Senate Public Works Committee has already approved the highway bill, while the Senate Finance Committee is studying the financial features of the measure.

The bill provides for \$14.8 billion in new sales taxes and would increase sales tax rates.

Reuther called "unfair, unwise and unnecessary" a reported proposal to increase Federal sales taxes and simultaneously to reduce income taxes, as the result of an anticipated \$2 billion surplus of revenue over expenditures. This would shift a "substantial part of the total tax burden from upper-income families to families with low incomes," he said.

HUSBAND OF POWELL'S SECRETARY TESTIFIES

The Government introduced as evidence yesterday grand jury testimony by the husband of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's Congressional secretary, in which he said he did not know she was employed in that capacity until she was indicted for income tax evasion.

The Government charges that the secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, evaded \$5,000 in taxes and received \$2,000 illegally in refunds from 1948 to 1952. Her husband, Howard T. Dodson, is charged with listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952.

According to a tax consultant, Joseph Ford, who drew up the Dodsons' tax returns, Mrs. Dodson filed a separate return under her maiden name for her salary as Powell's congressional secretary in 1946 at Powell's advice. Ford said Mrs. Dodson told him that the money "belonged to the Congressman" and that she only got to keep the tax overpayment returned from the Government.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan termed this a "kick-back."

Mother Sobell Tells How Europe Heard Her Plea

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

A rather short, stocky grandmother in a tailored navy suit and polka dot blouse stepped off the gangplank of the Queen Mary in the late afternoon sunlight Tuesday, looked about with a tremulous smile, and said quietly, "It's good to be home."

It was even better when she was shown afternoon paper headlines that her son, Morton Sobell, and his counsel had petitioned for freedom from Alcatraz and a 30-year sentence, or a new trial.

This plainly dressed woman with the careworn face, from which her blue eyes still gazed serenely for all her grief, told this

reporter of the surprise created on her tourist deck an hour or so earlier when she was summoned to the topmost deck to meet ship news reporters, TV and still cameramen who boarded the Queen Mary.

And now Rose Sobell, resting on a bench during a 90-minute wait for her luggage after she left the boat, told of her "great experience" in three months away from American shores. She had had audiences with members of Parliament, famous scholars and artists and leading religious figures. Everywhere she found people understanding, friendly.

Each time she left a town or city in England, Italy or France, "it was like leaving life-long friends, and we cried on each other's shoulders at parting, and

they said, 'Next time, you come with your son Morton.'

"But, as I wrote Morty, I'd rather stay home," she said. "Next time, he must go with his wife (Helen), I told him, and I'll go out to Bronx Park with Mark (her grandson and their son) and sit in the sun."

She gazed at the passing throng of passengers, the sunlight glinting on her white hair. "You know," she said, "whenever I spoke, I told them I loved my country, that it was a beautiful country, that it wasn't everyone here who'd wanted the Rosenbergs killed. And afterward, people would come up to me, and say 'I'm so glad you told me that about your country.'"

She spent more than an hour visiting Bertrand Russell, had met with nine Labor Party members of the British Parliament. She visited Picasso, spoke from the platform with M. Goutett, "one of the three outstanding lawyers in France, a devout Catholic," and had an audience with a Jesuit priest at Oxford, England. She had not seen the Pope, but had been granted an interview with Monsignor Pisani at the Vatican, "an aged, kindly, very religious man" who "assured me the Pope and he would pray for my son's freedom."

Rose Sobell will address a mass meeting next Tuesday in Carnegie Hall, sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

On the way to France from Italy she had received two telegrams that her husband, Louis Sobell, was critically ill. When she reached Paris she herself was too ill to board a plane for home.

That night, the cable announcing her husband's death came. "I felt so alone," she said. "I took four sleeping tablets and went to bed, thinking, 'Morty is just as alone, and he can't speak to anyone about it either.'"

"But next morning, the girls from the (Sobell) committee in Paris arrived early, they were lovely, and persuaded me I could do more good there than by coming home. I was still too ill for a plane trip."

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SPEAK YOUR PIECE

No Time to Close Discussion

CHICAGO, Ill.

Editorial, Daily Worker:

Misgivings have been expressed that the present discussion is losing direction and perhaps tending to degenerate into haphazard expression of grievances. Some writers have criticized Bill Foster and Gene Dennis for a "detached attitude" and impatiently hoped they would soon move in with self-critical discussion and the "right answers."

I submit that such a move would be premature, that the time is not yet ripe for top leadership to sum up the discussion. I submit that the discussion is not running out, it is just getting under way, that its scope is far greater than an analysis of specific past mistakes.

The discussion is beginning to probe deeply into our national history of the past decade. And I submit that a deep understanding of this 10 year period will throw a clear light on the path we may expect the American people to follow toward socialism. A beautiful general introduction to the question has recently been given by Foster in Political Affairs for May, 1956.

What new situation provoked the discussion, anyhow? We see that a powerful ruling class drive toward fascism has been stemmed by the people. International events were important, of course, but our shopmates and neighbors deserve the main honor.

Recall for a moment the massive all-round attack our rulers have subjected us to: a red-baiting attack composed of lies, arrests, jailings, and executions; shrewd propaganda for labor to cooperate with management, soap operas, Arthur Godfrey, Billy Graham, Senator Eastland, and Life Magazine; psychoanalysis, pragmatism, and smart aleck cynicism.

The partial victory against

fascism has had certain features which distinguish it from the common pool of world experience:

1. It took place with a minimum of overt organized activity of the democratic strata.

2. It did not continue forward to a popular front government.

3. Left influence did not play a leading role.

4. The basic ideological and philosophical ideas advanced by the capitalist class were not challenged on a wide scale.

It may be that our transition in the U. S. from the present two-party system to a farmer-labor government (i.e. popular front) will take place as a long drawn out struggle, as a special stage of social development which has not been known in other countries. The advance of the labor movement to leadership of society may take place before the Left is very strong.

Such a stage would be highly complex. It would demand a high degree of independent tactical flexibility by rank and file Communists. In the days of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin it was indeed possible for one genius to see everything clearly. But society has now developed so far and the interconnection of events has become so intricate that the serious development of Marxist theory can only move forward on a collective mass basis.

H. K.

The N.Y. Times Barnyard

UPSTATE N.Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Henceforward let no leftist point the finger of scorn at the N.Y. Times and suggest, insinuate, or openly say that, the hard heart of the Times doesn't bleed for the farmer (as he is known in the U. S.) or the peasant (as he is known in Europe) for the struggling Times staff literally has its feet in the manure pile and its fingers on the farmers

pulse beat, especially the European peasant-farmer.

How does the Times manage to do this? How does it achieve this proximity with the European barnyard? By authoritative peasant correspondents, no less. Every once in a while you'll find a letter from such a peasant, prominently displayed in Letters to the Times, on the editorial page.

Usually, and in highly polished English, such letters deplore all talk of peace and trade and co-existence through competitive means rather than military means, as is sometimes suggested by the Times editorially. And such peasant correspondents also invariably opine . . . with super-peasant-like directness that the Times, the State Department and the country as a whole, is doing nothing more than permitting themselves to be taken for a ride by what, to any sensible person, is nothing more than red propaganda. Whereupon, the aforesaid, Oxfordian peasant signs his name, and below it the name of the Peasant Organization of which he is the self-appointed representative. That, dear editor and readers, is why Times Square in general and the Times building in particular, has that familiar, down-to-earth barnyard smell.

Somewhat these peasant correspondents to the Times always hail from the Ukraine, or the Baltic countries, or the Balkans, or from Poland, and always they are cultured and polished. . . . Oh so very polished, so unlike our own tillers of the soil. It's easy to see why the Times is so partial to them.

One cannot imagine anyone of them walking in the main office of the Times, without first wiping his clodhoppers on the welcome mat and carefully depositing his claw in the cuspidor. Never-the-less, there remains in Times Square a distinct barnyard smell, a charming reminder, too, of how close our free press is to the earth.

"AMERICAN PEASANT"

Sees 3 Basic Weaknesses

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the period since the 20th Congress of the CPSU, there has been considerable discussion by the writers of the paper, leaders of the Communist Party, and the letters to the editor relative to the Congress. In the main these discussions have dealt with the questions of what happened in the U. S. and the other countries, the revaluation of Stalin, the responsibilities of Krushchev, etc. While this is absolutely essential, and has to continue, the benefits that the American Communist Party will derive from this will depend on how well we are able to see how we developed our own particular American forms of not only the "cult of the individual," but the "cult of leadership" and its concomitant, bureaucracy.

I thoroughly agree with both James Allen and Johnny Gates that it is necessary for our Party and I might add our individual Party leaders to be self critical of our own mistakes. As yet neither they nor any of the other Party leaders have done this.

What I am speaking of is not criticism in generalities, but specific things, particular questions, incidents, etc. And together with this the correction and institution of correct Marxist-Leninist practices.

In this connection the editors of the Daily Worker have to be congratulated on opening the pages of the Daily to the opinions of its readers. However it is obvious that there is not enough space to have a full expression. It is necessary to have special publications to deal with this and other discussions.

Some feel that the cause of our isolation is due solely to wrong policies. Therefore all we have to do is to change our policies and presto we are no longer isolated. This therefore is one of the greatest fallacies.

While we must most vigorously struggle for correct policy, it is also true as Stalin has stated that the life of the policy depends on the organizations of putting it into practice. Therefore it is not sufficient to discuss corrections of policy but simultaneously to discuss what is wrong with our methods of work which prevent us from becoming an integral part of the mass movements of the people, especially that of the working-class.

It is my opinion that at present our methods of work has strong elements of pragmatism, characterized specifically by expediences, which arise out of what in my opinion are the three basic weakness of our Party:

1. The inadequate level of the understanding of the membership and leadership of Marxism-Leninism, especially its application to the U. S.

2. The poor social composition of our membership.

3. The inadequate application of the basic principles of democratic centralism and especially self criticism by our leadership.

GEORGE SAMSON.

A Program To Start On

NEW YORK CITY

Editor, Daily Worker:

So many words have been written on so many subjects, since Freedom of the Press was given to the "people," that I'd like to touch on some other subjects also very, very close to all our lives. I feel the Daily Worker should hammer away, day in and day out, without a let-up on:

• The long, over-due and desperate need for additional AND air-conditioned subways in New York.

• The unbearable high rents demanded from those of us who cannot and will not live in slums.

• A return to the 5 (not 10) cent fare.

—A subscriber to both papers.

Corliss Lamont's 1952 Evaluation of Soviet Democracy

By MAX GORDON

IN THE LIGHT of the current reevaluation of the Stalin period in the USSR, it is instructive to call attention again to Corliss Lamont's Soviet Civilization, published in 1952.

Lamont, a careful and thorough scholar, is highly aware of the immense historic significance of the Soviet Revolution, sympathetic to its general development, while critical of violations of civil liberties and democratic procedures.

For present purposes, we will omit his sober tribute to the massive economic development of the USSR, its unprecedented cultural and educational progress, its great moral strength, and its historic peace policy.

Here we want to discuss his evaluation of civil liberty and democratic rights, and the probable line of development.

Lamont's thesis is that there have been many cruelties, injustices, persecutions, "unnecessarily harsh measures" in the course of development of the USSR. But, he writes in summary, "the objective verdict of coming generations will be that the Soviet Russians, during their first 35 years, laid the foundations of a great new civilization of enduring achievement and high promise, ranking in world historical significance with the outstanding civilizations of the past."

He believes that in some respects, Soviet democracy goes far beyond that established anywhere before in history. He notes, in this connection, "certain basic economic, social and cultural rights that had never

before been considered constitutional prerogatives of citizenship as such."

He includes the right to a job, to rest, to leisure, social security, medical care, education, maintenance in old age and sickness, equality of women, proper care of children and maternity care. And he has praise for the ethnic equality among the nations and national groups comprising the USSR.

The Soviet Constitution, he notes, also makes provision for a system of civil liberties. This, however, has not been put into effect. Many of the Soviet Union's actions "to preserve itself" have been "crude and cruel: blood flowed throughout the Russian land; purges and political persecutions took place; sometimes the innocent suffered along with the guilty. But the first socialist society in history survived, persevered and moved forward into the future."

WHAT is the source of this weakness, as Lamont sees it?

He writes, in summary: "Despotic practices inherited from Tsardom, the historical Russian pattern of exalting the community above individual rights, the long tradition—fostered by the Orthodox Church of the principle of unanimous agreement on important issues, the domestic turbulence and hatreds resulting from the greatest revolution in the history, the fear and actuality of foreign aggression, and the Marxist theory of proletarian dictatorship."

Elsewhere he adds the backwardness of Russian life at the time of the revolution, 70 per-

cent illiteracy and lack of any knowledge regarding democracy.

He places much emphasis on the carry-over of the despotic practices of tsarism.

INTERESTINGLY, the great French historian of the early 19th century, Alexis DeToqueville, makes the same point regarding the French Revolution.

In his study of the Ancient Regime, DeToqueville wrote that the Revolution wanted "to make a clean sweep of the past," but many of the laws and administrative methods which had been suppressed in 1789 reappeared a few years later, much as some rivers after going underground reemerge at another point in new surroundings."

DeToqueville noted the men who made the Revolution were "shaped by the old order" and the effects remained with them.

But Lamont's major emphasis on the cause of the Soviet's harsh measures is the necessity to preserve the Revolution. To explain, he says, is not to excuse, and he believes there were many unnecessary cruelties and suppressions.

He also attributes much of the lack of democracy to the principle of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. But one question that remains unanswered by him is whether it would have been possible to preserve the Revolution, under the difficult conditions he describes so well, without the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

LAMONT wrote his book be-

fore the 20th Communist Congress in the USSR. Reviewing the Congress revelations concerning the Stalin period in the light of Lamont's observations, I would tend to draw these conclusions:

1) The 20th Congress and the discussion it opened concerning past practices represents a new stage in Soviet democracy. This is the subjective reflection of the objective fact that socialism is no longer surrounded by an overwhelmingly powerful foe. Hence the major factor hampering development of civil liberty has been removed.

2) This does not mean that limitations on civil liberties and democracy will be removed overnight. The excesses and brutalities of the Stalin period were made possible, though not caused, by deep-going historic conditions, objective and subjective. These conditions resulted in systematic practices that will take time to change.

The Soviet Union has indicated it is overhauling its judicial code, and Poland has indicated an overhaul of its parliamentary system. The men in Soviet leadership today have been trained in the Stalin period, however, and will not suddenly shed past practices, whether these were required by the objective situation or not.

3) The new stage in development of Soviet democracy has also initiated a new stage in the relations between the Soviet Union, other socialist lands and Marxist movements in capitalist

nations. The objective strength of socialism removes whatever need may have existed for Marxists elsewhere to accept uncritically everything that goes on in the USSR.

Moreover, exposure of the weaknesses of Soviet democracy and the specific circumstances out of which they arose, has compelled, or will compel, Marxist movements elsewhere to study the extent to which their thinking was conditioned by the specific factors in Soviet life, and the extent to which this distorted their theories and practices.

One prime example was the application of the theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat to the U. S. In our concept of the U. S. path to Socialism, American Marxists did not take into account the profoundly different character of the United States from tsarist Russia. Nor did we consider the vastly different circumstances under which the movement for socialism will develop here. Unquestionably, these errors helped to isolate us.

A fundamental re-study is necessary, though this does not mean throwing overboard the Marxist understanding of the class struggle.

There is no doubt that this new stage, both in the evolution of Soviet democracy and in the development of more mature, nationally-grounded Marxist movements, will speed our society in the direction of world socialism, a society far more democratic than any yet known.

A SNAP JUDGMENT

MINUTES AFTER Morton Sobell's lawyers filed for a new trial, U.S. Attorney Paul Williams characterized the action as nonsense.

It was a hasty judgment that Williams may yet reconsider. A wiser man and, perhaps, a man more interested in the majesty and impartiality of justice, might at least have studied the long and detailed Sobell brief before comment.

Attorneys do not lightly charge government prosecutors with having "knowingly, willingly and intentionally" used perjured testimony. But that is precisely what Sobell's lawyers have done — and they have presented documentary evidence to sustain their charge.

The long night of McCarthyite repression and witch-hunting frenzy is drawing to a close in this country. The dawn will never come again for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. But it can and should for Morton Sobell, a prisoner in Alcatraz.

Bertrand Russell, Nobel Prize winner and the world's most noted living philosopher says that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed, from beginning to end.

This paper has consistently believed so. We believe so now. We believe, too, that even those Americans who are not prepared to view the Rosenberg-Sobell case as a total frameup will, in the name of justice, urge that Sobell be heard.

The questions, the doubts, the outright accusations that Sobell is an innocent man grievously wronged will not down. If Williams and his government associates value the conscience and prestige of America, they will not recklessly stand in the way of Morton Sobell's day in court.

ILGWU CONVENTION

UNIONIZED ladies garment workers in 12,500 union shops throughout the country are looking with hope and interest to the convention of their union, the International Ladies Garment Workers, opening in Atlantic City today.

The ILGWU is at a new peak of membership, which now stands at 450,000. The union reflects an even greater relative influence in the political and social life of the country, especially in New York City, where about half of its membership is concentrated.

The convention marks another important landmark in the ILGWU's 56-year history. About 97 percent of its membership is now under contracts providing the 35-hour week. In that respect the union has pioneered for the widening struggle in America today for the shorter work-week as one way to meet the menace of unemployment and the increasing effects of automation.

But as the union's general executive board notes, there is still the problem of winning for the garment workers a decent wage because their average earnings run substantially below even the national average in all manufacturing, union and non-union.

There is still the problem of guaranteeing the 35-hour week by winning overtime pay for time after seven hours a day or 35 hours a week. There is still the problem of obtaining increases for workers in the above minimum class, at least commensurate with the recent legal increase in the wage minimum from 75 cents to \$1. And by no means least important is the task of organizing the tens of thousands still unorganized, especially in the Southwest, Southeast and other havens for anti-union employers.

With the workers of the industry, we hope the deliberations at Atlantic City will give the answer to these key, constructive objectives.

MINIMUM PAY AND YOU!

YOU HAVE BUSINESS with your congressman or Senator! He is likely to give you greater attention, read your letters or petitions with greater interest, because election fever is rising.

At Washington, George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, was witness No. 1 before a Senate subcommittee holding hearings on measures to widen minimum wage coverage to 9,500,000 workers in larger retail establishments, in much of agriculture, construction and other still uncovered fields.

The recent hike in the minimum wage has meant nothing to these workers. As Meany rightly noted, the great bulk of the uncovered workers are non-union now, but labor wants to see them pulled up at least to the new legal minimum. The department store owners and numerous processors of agricultural products are raking in profits, as well as the manufacturing corporations. Why shouldn't they be required to pay the minimum?

The testimony of union representatives and labor's friends in Washington should be implemented with active grass-roots support in the states. That's how last year's concessions on the minimum were won.

Anna Louise Strong
Evaluates Stalin Era

LOS ANGELES.—In a personal news letter, "Today," which Anna Louise Strong edits on the Pacific Coast, Miss Strong suggested that the late Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin directed the false accusation of "espionage" against her.

At the same time, this author and journalist underscored the historic achievements of "the Stalin era" and Stalin's role in bringing them about.

Defining "Stalinism" as "the strategy of building socialism in one country under 'capitalist encirclement,'" Miss Strong said it was replaced at the recent Soviet Communist Party congress "by the new strategy concerned with: (a) relations between socialist states; (b) relation of the socialist bloc to the rest of the world."

Turning to the party congress assessment of the Stalin era, Miss Strong wrote:

The basic criticisms are already known. They seem to be:

- Foreign policy was too rigid, isolationist, "iron curtain";
- The break with Yugoslavia was a mistake;
- The armed forces were "inadequately prepared" for Hitler's invasion;
- MOST IMPORTANT, "Soviet Democratic Rights" were trampled by the arbitrary rule of the political police, condemning many innocent people.

An important cause for these errors is found in Stalin's "one man rule," whereby "the cult of the individual" replaced "collective decision."

Worldwide discussion breaks out over this. My readers ask me to add my bit. I do so, first stating that the present leaders of Russia knew Stalin better than I do, but that neither they nor I, nor this generation will pass final judgment. Stalin is one of those who are judged by long history.

FIRST, I think the list of errors is a basically true list. I reserve judgment on the "preparation against invasion" for I am no military expert and am uninformed on the armed forces, but I think Stalin's whole policy for 20 years did much to prepare the entire country against invasion. Otherwise the list stands as true. They were serious errors, of which the excessive powers of the political police was most grievous evil of all.

But secondly, I think that to blame Stalin alone for all this, is to fall for the "cult of the individual" in reverse. Stalin, as leader, shares both blame for the evils and credit for achievements.

But does anyone think that Stalin did all of this alone?

FROM WHAT I saw of Stalin in the early 30s, I felt that he was expert in committee action, in getting unanimity without pressure. He proclaimed "collective decision" long before Khrushchev; his rise to power was precisely the rise of the party collective over the erratic individuals like Trotsky. Ambassador Davies found Stalin "perfectly modest," with this I agree.

When Emil Ludwig tried to get Stalin to tell how "the great man" made decisions, Stalin impatiently replied: "With us individuals cannot decide; there is a large percentage of error in individual decisions." . . . He said that the USSR "avoided error" by "collective decisions" of many capable minds.

Stalin was the architect of the "collective decision technique." He gave the classic criticism of the "cult of the individual" long ago.

His successors say that Sta-



ANNA LOUISE STRONG

lin became in later years a personal tyrant. This may be true. I quote two proverbs. The first from a British realist: "Power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely." The second from Stalin: "There is a logic in things that may override the logic of human intentions."

I SAW no sign that Stalin "intended" to become a dictator, but signs were not lacking that arbitrary dictation was going on. . . . I often wondered whether Stalin ruled the political police or was ruled by them, or whether such institutions end by enslaving all in a mutual servitude. Stalin wrote the freest Constitution to his day; but it was never applied in his lifetime. It stands as an imperishable ideal yet to be applied.

The "cult of the individual" will not be abolished by orders from Khrushchev. This is a struggle of generations. Collective rule will come only when the millions of John Does are willing to take on the burdens of public tasks. They do this as well in the USSR as elsewhere; in some ways better. But nowhere on earth are the John Does willing yet.

Insofar as the present discussion leads Russian citizens to criticize, plan and govern, democracy and socialism advance. Insofar as they take it out in blaming Stalin as personal devil, democracy and socialism fail.

IT MAY PROFIT us to turn from Stalin, the person, and consider the economic and social basis from which the Stalin era grew. Stalin set out to "build socialism in one country," a backward peasant land encircled by a stronger, hostile world. Stalin's "line" was adopted in 1927. BUT . . .

(1) For years thereafter many of the world's ablest Marxists, inside and outside of Russia, still said it couldn't be done.

(2) Russians said to me in the early 30s: "It is too bad for the world that the first socialism comes in our dark land. If you Americans began it, with your democratic habits and technical know-how, you might do a proper job. Or even those industrious Germans. But we, dark people, two hours late to every meeting, illiterate, feudal, worshipping the 'little Father' while whipped by his own 'Black Hundreds,' what socialism shall we build?"

Stalin said: "Build or be crushed in 10 years by foreign invaders."

They built it, as Stalin him-

self said, "under the whip." It stood when the foreign invasion came. So Stalin proved to be right, but those critics were partly right. For the socialism thus built was never the socialism the generations had dreamed. It was speckled by grievous flaws.

How far those flaws derive from Stalin's personal faults, how far from the forty year threat of capitalist war—this will be a theme for all future historians and all will differ in apportioning the blame.

BUT ON ONE THING they will not differ. As far as any individual may claim the events he led, Lenin made the Russian Revolution, Stalin "built" the world's first socialist country. Its faults can be corrected now.

Of one thing I am sure: This present discussion is the best thing that has happened to the Communists for years. Not only because it makes friendship with neutral countries easier, and united actions of Socialists and Communists easier in the Western lands. These benefits already begin.

The chief benefit is that it knocks shackles from the Communists' own minds. All over the world the Communists discuss Stalin, and all of them loyally disagree. When the People's World of San Francisco had an editorial telling Moscow to explain the fate of certain Jews, I felt like shouting "At last, at last, at last!"

BUT IF ANYONE asks, as many are asking: "Why didn't the present leaders speak out on Stalin sooner?" I reply "They might have been shot for it . . . and they might have been rightly shot." All who take a part in collective struggle, whether a strike or a war, know there are times to criticize and times to shut up and take orders, that to attack leaders at the wrong time is to lose the war.

Many times I myself, in some American meeting, began to mention something wrong in the USSR, saw the audience's faces grow worried, angry and stopped the subject, thinking: "This is no time to spread suspicion of the first Socialist state." When that false accusation in Moscow destroyed my world-wide work at its height, I wondered if Stalin knew it and even ordered it.

I was boosting Mao-Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution all over the world BEFORE Stalin recognized them and gave the green light. I even indiscreetly let Russians know that I thought the Chinese Revolution was improving on the Russian. . . . I wondered whether Stalin had smashed me for that. I hardly dared think of it, much less voice it. . . . I know nothing to prove it but I think it quite possible now. . . . Anyway, I am glad that, if I ever get to Moscow, I shall no longer be afraid to ask.

LET US REJOICE in all new freedoms; they were bought at a great price, not only by the death of heroes in battle but by death of men unjustly and in mistakes. Let us rejoice in all new friendships and in all signs of peace. But, as Khrushchev and Bulganin jaunt cheerfully and freely to India and Britain, and as San Francisco is emboldened by Stalin's demerits to tell Moscow the proper path, let us also give tribute to that harsh, even unjust discipline which in 30 years, "whipped up" a peasant land to a role it was not yet fit for, and thus built the economic base on which freedom can be safe and at peace today.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

GOOD ACTING IN MOVIES AND TV

It's always a treat to watch good acting and lately I've seen quite a lot of it in the movies and TV.

To begin with there was Katharine Cornell's warmly vibrant and quietly moving performance in 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street,' an otherwise unsatisfactory shortened TV version of the play.

I WAS also impressed with the acting of the entire ensemble as well as the superb direction, technique and content of the recent Kraft TV theatre production of 'A Night to Remember' which dealt with the sinking of the Titanic in 1912.

The play indicated the class character of the tragedy by revealing that the vast majority of the survivors came from the top deck which was well supplied with lifeboats and that most of those who went down with the ship came from the steerage which had plenty of lifebelts but not a single lifeboat.

'PICNIC,' a superior Hollywood movie about mid-westerners with unsatisfied hungers and desires was enhanced by the fine acting of Rosalind Russell, as a frustrated school-teacher and Susan Strasberg as a vital, young woman with growing up pains. Bill Holden and Betty Field were good too.

JUDITH ANDERSON, Siobhan McKenna, Evelyn Varden as the nuns withdrawn from life and Deirdre Owens as the fair-haired young life-bringer Theresa in Maurice Evans' TV production of 'Cradle Song' moved me deeply.

This drama by Gregorio and Maria Martinez Sierra of Spain has the tenderness and the humanism of Chekhov's 'Cherry Orchard' and like that work its emotional force stems from its contrasts between the old and dying and the new that's a-borning.

THEN THERE'S Frank Sinatra who is giving the performance of his life as a narcotic user who is trying to stop, in the film 'The Man with the Golden Arm,' Otto Preminger's otherwise morbid and mangled screen version of Nelson Algren's hard-hitting study of the gray, sub-world of narcotics.

NOW PREMINGER is going to make G. B. Shaw's 'Saint Joan.'

I tremble for that masterpiece. Not only because Preminger is making it but because of what happened here a quarter of a century ago when another Hollywood producer was preparing it for the screen, and had given the movie script to the Legion of Decency to read.

The Legion thought it was pretty awful. For one thing it contained such "blasphemous" words as "paradise," "God," "Archbishop," "deadly sin," "holy," "sacred office." They objected to whole sentences in which the word "religion" appeared. They said it satirized the church. The film was dropped.

When Shaw learned that his play could not be filmed honestly he charged in letters to the N.Y. Times that the Legion of Decency had assumed public control of America's "artistic creations."

"All I know," he said, "is that the film business in America is in the grip of a censorship strong enough to intimidate an English producer into submitting a play for its approval."

Some of the things Shaw said about Legion of Decency censorship in the 30's are still valid for the 50's.

After that unfortunate experience Shaw refused to have anything to do with Hollywood movie-making. He turned down countless lucrative offers from Hollywood producers. Once RKO wired him they would like to film his 'Devil's Disciple.' When no reply was forthcoming, a studio representative called on him but Shaw refused to see him. Instead he sent back word: "Tell him I have seen an RKO picture."

Samuel Goldwyn got the following sarcastic response when he tried to get Shaw's signature on a contract for a movie of one of his plays.

"The difficulty is that I haven't the time to turn my plays into scenarios and when I allow the film firms to try their hands they turn the job over to the bellboy in whose view life is a continual going up and down stairs and opening and shutting doors."

Later when the British producer Gabriel Pascal turned out an adult version of Shaw's 'Pygmalion,' Louis B. Mayor cabled CBS congratulations for a job well done. Shaw quickly wired back: "Of course I'm pleased because I have had my own way in preparing the scenario of the film. Producers must understand that the art of telling a story is a knack you either have or don't have. Very few people have it. I am one of them."

Shaw's 100th birthday comes up on July 26. Will our contribution to that occasion be a Preminger-Legion of Decency assault on 'Saint Joan'?

Television Notes

"Let's Take a Trip" will revisit the scene of one of its previous broadcasts on Sunday when host and guide "Sonny" Fox and his two youthful charges, "Pud" Flanagan and Ginger MacManus, look and listen in on a rehearsal of Thomas Scherman's 45-piece Little Orchestra Society, Channel 2, 12 Noon-12:30 p.m.

This will make the first time that "Let's Take a Trip" has revisited any place—because so many boys

and girls wrote to "Pud" and Ginger saying they enjoyed the first show so much last Feb. 5. And, as before, 700 special guests will be on hand for the May 13 broadcast. Mr. Scherman, whose musical group gives concerts especially designed for children, will be the host of the program and will introduce "Pud" and Ginger to "Mr. Percussion's big family"—the tympani, bass drum, and side drum with snare attachment, tambourine, Mexican Gourds, castanets, woodblocks, Slapstick and Ratchet

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Dave Carroway—Today (4) 7 a.m.
Ding Dong School (4) 10
Ernie Kovacs Show (4) 10:30
Movie: Macbeth with Orson Welles (7) 1:30
Baseball: Yankees vs. Indians (11) 1:55
Movie: The Rocking Horse Winner (7) 3. (British—From a story by D. H. Lawrence)
World News (2) 6
Kukla Fran Ollie (7) 7
Dinah Shore (4) 7:30
The Goldbergs (5) 7:30
Groucho Marx (4) 8
Shower of Stars—Jack Benny emcee (2) 8:30
Four Star Playhouse: Ida Lupino in That Woman (2) 9:30
Lux Video Theater (4) 10. The Night of January 16
Quiz Kids (2) 10:30
Steve Allen (4) 11:20

RADIO

Edward Morgan, AFL-CIO news WABC 7 p.m.
Masterwork Hour—Fullbright Artists Recital WNYC 7
Bob and Ray—comics WOR 9
John Vandercook WABC 10



KATHERINE CORNELL



Jack Benny emcees 'Shower of Stars' on CBS Channel 2, 8:30 tonight. Never mind who other fellow is.

MOVIES

Patterns, Loew's Canal, Delancey.
Commodore, Lexington, Loew's 72nd St., Loew's Orpheum, Sheridan, New Amsterdam, Loew's Rio, Loew's 175th, Loew's Inwood
Picnic, Eighth St. Playhouse, Brandt's 86th St., Terrace, Uptown, American, Boulevard, Fairmount, Grand, National, 167th St. Post Road, Hillside and Willard-Queens
Wages of Fear, Heights
Richard the Third, Bijou
Romeo and Juliet (Russian), Paris
The Swan, Radio City Music Hall
Lovers and Lollipops, Translux
Normandie
Ladykillers, Sutton
Madame Butterfly (opera on film)
Baronet
Marty & Summertime, Symphony

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National
Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.
The Lark, Longacre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre
A Doll's House, Greenwich Mews
A Month in the Country, Phoenix
The Ponder Heart, Music Box
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Gorky's Lower Depths, Contemporary Theatre, 15 Second Ave.

and their "metal cousins," the triangle, cowbell, gong and cymbals.

Folk singer Susan Reed will offer a medley of Elizabethan folk songs during Part III of the "Elizabethan Miscellany" series to be presented by CBS TV's "Camera Three," Sunday, May 13, on Channel 2, 11:30 a.m. to Noon.

The program will be devoted primarily to a study of the influence of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) as reflected in the literature, learning, arts and discoveries of the era.

The Current Scene

On Comparisons

by howard fast

THE EMPEROR CHARLAMAGNE celebrated one of his great victories by giving over ten thousand prisoners the choice of baptism or death by the headsman's ax; which, if a somewhat arbitrary proceeding, nevertheless marked an advance over the wholesale execution of prisoners by the Romans only a few centuries before.

When the Romans overthrew Jerusalem in 71 A. D. and took perhaps a million Jews captive, they realized that such a flooding of the slave market as this invited could break, not only prices, but the market itself; and with that in mind, they executed enough Jews to remove the threat to the market. But the 14 Century, the execution of prisoners of war took place only to the extent that they were inconvenient to the captors, and by the 19th Century, only non-white prisoners of war were executed as a matter of policy. And the 20th Century brought forth a covenant—if often violated—on all prisoners of war.

IT WOULD seem to go without saying that no period or social structure could justify its acts by comparison with the age that preceded it; and painful and uneven as the process may seem, the fact is that the human race is coming to maturity. Old and outworn social forms that can no longer serve the needs of the people are cast aside, and new social forms come into being. The old, however, can never justify the new, and comparisons between them on the basis of such justification are most often unfortunate. Particularly is each new social stage marked by its attitude toward the individual and its regard for the individual.

Always, so long as history is recorded, the oppressed have been the central factor in social change; and the violation of the simplest rights of the individual has been written in blood across their backs throughout history. Out of this arose humanism, which may be best defined as an attitude, outlook or philosophy based on the needs of human beings rather than on the injunctions and laws of religion.

HUMANISM is as old as mankind, but its broad growth as an articulated philosophy began with the downfall of feudalism and the beginning of capitalism. Almost at that time, humanism began to raise questions of economic equality and to project visions of a socialist future, as if it instinctively recognized that the needs of people rested broadly and solidly upon an economic base. The development of socialist humanism gave mankind, for the first time, a realistic and practical path to a future where injustice and oppression would no longer plague humanity.

It is rather terrible that only now have we reawakened to the fact that humanism cannot mechanically be equated with economic progress and the wiping out of poverty and starvation. The bitter—and so often distorted—work of George Orwell takes on nightmarish qualities, unless we demand a perspective from our own understanding and principled belief in socialism. Once and for all, we must understand that we cannot judge different social systems by comparison, but must instead judge them by the principles which brought them into being; and that humanism is a yardstick we must always hold up to socialism.

I, FOR ONE, would want never again to read in this paper or in any other organ dedicated to socialism a justification of our own injustice or stupidity by citing the injustice and stupidity of our enemies. I would want never again to see injustice in the Soviet Union or China or the Peoples Democracies absolved by explaining that our American injustice is so much more and blatant. Such comparisons are not only invalid; they are destructive and confusing in their implications.

At this date, no American reactionary would be senseless enough to justify or attempt to justify wage cuts on the basis that under a slave system workers are paid nothing at all. The essential moral prop of capitalism is that it rejected and, for the most part, wiped out slavery as an economic system. Comparisons in this sense between the two systems are not valid.

On the other hand, I read an article from L'Unita in Rome, a communist organ, which, while acknowledging the injustice of the Rajik trial, congratulated the Hungarians on their self-critical attitude and demanded where was a similar response from the White House re the Rosenberg Case. But the Rosenberg Case can make the Rajik Case neither more or less right. The unspeakable frame-up of the Rosenbergs, of Sacco and Vanzetti, of the Haymarket Martyrs and the Molly Maguires and Joe Hill and a hundred more, the judicial lynchings of Negroes, the kangaroo court frame-ups under the Smith Act—these are of the nature of reactionary capitalism.

NO ONE has to tell us of this. We live with it, hate it, and swear that we will some day make a better world—a world in which none of these things will exist. Have we no right then to place a yardstick of justice and right against that better world that stands a-dawning and already contains almost half of mankind? I think we have. Does this mean that we love socialism less? I think it means we love it more.

The honest man who justifies his actions by using the yardstick of a scoundrel will soon end up a scoundrel himself; and the man who says we will pigeonhole democracy for the time being while we do first things first, is likely to find that the first things become the second things and so on.

The dark secrets of the dungeons of the Bastille were beyond human endurance; and the man who was led away to disappear without trial or witness became a living horror and unbearable nightmare to millions of mankind. When the Bastille was taken, men swore an oath that its like would never happen again. There is a whole record of such oaths in man's climb from darkness; and may all the fates that be help us if we should ever forget one of them.

BOOK NOTES

Secretary of Labor James B. Mitchell says that 'The Negro Potential' by Eli Ginzberg and Associates, "will be of great value as we work out constructive solutions to a major challenge facing American democracy." Lester B. Cran-

ger, of the National Urban League says that the book shows "the heavy damage to our national welfare caused by serious under-training and misuse of our Negro man power potential." The book is published by Columbia University Press.

Film Studio Called Law Violator For Blacklisting Musicians

LOS ANGELES.—Universal-International Film Studio has defied the U. S. Supreme Court and growing opinion in the entertainment industry by blacklisting three top Los Angeles musicians who appeared before the Un-American Activities Committee here, it was charged here.

Violinist Sam Fordies and Manuel Compinsky and cellist Victor Gottlieb—all members of Universal's studio orchestra—are the three blacklisted musicians. All three cited the First and Fifth Amendments during the Un-American Committee's hearing here April 16-21.

Leaders of Los Angeles Musicians Local 47 are known to have informed Edward Muhl, Universal general manager, that they do not agree with Universal that the fired musicians' evocation of Constitutional privilege carries any onus of guilt.

Local union officials said today the matter has already been placed before James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, for a determination of union action. Studio contracts are written with the AFM as well as with the individual musicians.

A group of Los Angeles ministers has also written and telephoned Muhl, to protest the studio's "violation of the spirit of recent Supreme Court decision in regard to persons exercising constitutional privileges," a musicians' committee of subpoenaed and non-subpoenaed musicians announced today.

Contracts of the three fired musicians were all abrogated by the studio as of Saturday, April 21, the date on which the recent Un-American hearing in Los Angeles concluded.

Fordies, a violinist and cantor for the past four and one-half years in the Burbank Jewish Community Center, has been a member of the Universal Pictures contract orchestra for 10 years. He once served as co-chairman of Musicians Local 47 labor subcommittee to work for a state fine arts bill. Compinsky, also a violinist, once headed the violin department of Trinity College, London, and subsequently taught in the music department at the University of Southern California. He has been conductor of the Los Angeles "Pops" Orchestra Assn. The Compinsky Trio, which he heads, is well known.

Gottlieb, cellist, has played with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, the Collidge Quartet of the Library of Congress, and has been first cellist in the RKC as well as the Universal Studio orchestra.

All three musicians had signed new contracts with Universal in February, continuing their services with the studio.

Universal's firing of the three came in the face of rising opposi-

tion to blacklisting throughout the entertainment industry. The Magazine Variety just last week said the blacklisting of artists who have been called before the investigating committees is an "illegal racket."

The Citizens' Committee to Preserve American Freedoms declared today that Universal's action defied the spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court's recent rulings.

Two More Letters On 'Diabolique'

Dear Dave Platt,

I would like to enter the controversy on Diabolique. There is something to be gained by continuing discussion on this unique film.

I say 'unique' because I must agree with those letter-writers who have characterized this movie as the utmost in depravity and viciousness. Never in all my life will I forget the climax in which we are permitted to witness the choking, gasping heart failure of the victimized wife. She slides to her death before our horrified eyes. Electrocution must be no less horrible. The realism of the scene drives the picture home to us with the same love of detail that the Daily Mirror employed on the death of the Rosenbergs. I see no difference.

And since we cannot live in the same world with the bestiality that clawed at the Rosenbergs, how can we accept the clinical and ruthless destruction of the hapless celluloid figure in Diabolique who is a woman and our fellow-creature no matter what little purpose she is endowed with in the movie script? Perhaps this is the whole point. She is presented to us as timid, weak and querulous. She shows a certain strength only in considering that her oppressive husband must be put out of the way. And so she emerges as distorted as all around her. And so are we asked and so are we conditioned to accept her own frightening end.

I say the portrayal of this woman is a lie. Her deep feelings are not given to us. She is a paper-mache figure set up simply to be knocked down. We who are progressive look with excitement upon every example of the truth about women. We applaud Nora in the Doll's House, we are partisan to the heroine of Salt of the Earth. We see the courage and decisiveness of our own wives and fellow workers who are women. And then we are asked to accept the pitiful and doomed woman in Diabolique. I say she is in no way typical and that the bestiality of this film deserves sharp and angry censure from the pages of the Daily Worker.—E.S.

A Century-Old U.S. Tradition

Dear Dave,

Usually I shy away from brutality in the movies but Diabolique, a brilliantly done and as you say, "baffling" mystery, had far less violence than the Cagney and Spillane movies and even Olivier's Richard the Third in which two little boys were murdered while they slept and a defenseless adult was stabbed to death by gangsters and his body stuffed in a barrel of wine. The letter by S.S. that you printed criticizing you for rec-



ommending "without qualification" a film "which depicts the lurid details of a murder plot by which a husband and mistress hope to get rid of the wife who stands in their way," reminds me of the story of the writer who submitted to a producer a synopsis about "a rich and powerful man who falls in love with his brother's wife, murders his brother and marries her. The son of the murdered man broods and loses his reason. He falls in love with a girl who gets so worried about everything that she loses her mind too. The girl's brother and her lover stab each other to death. The mother takes poison and the son, just before he dies, stabs and kills his stepfather." This synopsis was rejected by the producer as "too brutal" for modern audiences. "But," said the writer, "it made a fortune on the stage under the name of Hamlet."

Mysteries have been popular in our country for a century or more—ever since a man named Poe wrote Murders on the Rue Morgue, a gruesome tale which has become a literary classic. But some of your readers, at least it seems that way to me, want to throw out a legitimate form of entertainment followed by at least fifty million in the United States alone.

Now I'd be the last one to propose a steady diet of thrillers, most of which are to be deplored, but certainly when a good one comes along and that's not very often, one should be able to enjoy it and write about it in the Daily Worker without racking one's head for angles.—Albert N.

Queens, L. I.

Picnic's Good

Dear Mr. Platt,

I went to see 'Picnic' on your recommendation. It was beautiful. The characters were life-like and well drawn and the acting from the starring roles to the bit parts was superb. The theme, as you mentioned, is reminiscent of a Sherwood Anderson tale. Taken together it was a picture Hollywood can well be proud of and if more pictures of this quality were made, you'd have to get up early to beat me to the box office.

—Mary Ann.

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on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

No Yank Runaway, Says Lopez

"I AM UNIMPRESSED by the talk of a Yankee runaway," Cleveland manager Al Lopez said in the Indian dugout before Tuesday's chilly game at the Yankee Stadium. "I look for a real good close race in this league."

The man from Tampa who has never managed a team which finished lower than second, either at Indianapolis or Cleveland, said his team's pitching was still tremendous, and when you wanted to know where he was going to get the power from without Larry Doby, said the Indians would have enough hitting.

"We pick up a lot in hitting at shortstop with Carresquel, don't forget that," he said. "Wertz is really hitting the ball the way he can this year, and Smith and Rosen will be banging soon enough. With our pitching we won't need to knock the fences down."

The Indians, he added, are in "good position," not too far off the pace and having been on the road almost constantly and finally headed for home.

Having travelled with the Giants all spring, Lopez was curious about the case of Gail Harris, first baseman who flopped at bat and was sent to Minneapolis in exchange for Bill White.

"That Harris murdered us all spring," he said shaking his head as if he couldn't understand it. "He looked like a real good hitter."

Did he hit your better pitchers?

"Yes, indeed, he hit them all," said Lopez emphatically. "Left-handers too, I remember he hit two homers off Mossi on real good pitches."

Did he look so good that if you saw him on a minor league team you'd have wanted to get him for the Indians?

Lopez nodded, "I'd have to go for him."

Would you say on what you saw of him that you'd expect he'd come back to the majors some day?

"Absolutely," said Lopez, "He has the stuff, no matter what happened to him when the season started. He was a real hitter. I'd say he'd be back some day."

As to Bill White, the new man who debuted so sensationally in St. Louis for the Giants, Lopez said he hadn't seen much of him, but had a favorable impression and had heard good things about his early play in the American Association.

Don't Count Boston Out

"DON'T COUNT Boston out of things," the Cleveland manager warned, "When Williams gets back he'll help the attack. They have good pitching coming along. And they've added another pitcher. Don't forget Porterfield."

How did he estimate Chicago?

"Well," he said, "They've been around the top for the last few years and have good ballplayers. It will be a close race. Yes, sir, you can definitely quote me as not buying this Yankee runaway talk."

A veteran Cleveland writer wanted to know what made the Yanks so suddenly all fired hot. "They're not so great," he said, "Why just look over there, it's the same team we finished three games behind last year."

Ah, but is it? The names are the same, but Mickey Mantle has a new quality this year. Early Wynn, a strong professional pitcher, couldn't hold him in check all game. After getting him twice, he watched Mickey stroke a line homer into the seats in the 6th, his 10th in a pace which has him weeks ahead of Babe Ruth's record gait, and then Mickey the Marvel belted him for a sizzling single to open the 8th.

The name of Elston Howard is the same as last year, but this stalwart is banging the ball in such solid fashion along with Mickey and Berra that the puny hitting of Martin and Carey is almost unnoticed. Howard put one off the top of Gene Woodling's glove into the visiting bullpen in left center, right where Giombrido made his catch off Joe DiMaggio in the 1947 World Series. The Yanks' first Negro player is hitting a solid .372 (before Wednesday's game) and on several other teams you could easily name would be the "big" hitter in the batting order, batting 3rd or 4th.

The name of Gil McDougald is the same, but this fine infielder is making every play at shortstop in a style which suggests that the problem position of last year is well settled.

This is not the same Yankee team. And in spite of Lopez' optimism, one is hard put to find the power he anticipates in the Cleveland batting order. While the Indians must always be respected with their pitching depths, you must doubt they can do as well as finish three games behind the Yanks this time.

Who's Overrated?

AND TO SWITCH to the other league for a moment, note there is an anonymous article in a national mag calling Don Newcombe "overrated." How overrated can you get? Well, when last year's 20-game winner shut out the Cubs Tuesday, he had won for the Dodgers the only 3 games they had won in their last 10 tries. Things are bad enough, but without him, the slump-ridden champs would have been in a real panic. How overrated can you get?



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Mayor Names Group On Harlem Relocation

Opposition of Harlem residents to the vast project building program in the area brought appointment by Mayor Wagner yesterday of a special city committee to confer with community leaders on the problem. The committee, headed by City Planning Commissioner James Felt, is scheduled to meet with a group of religious leaders who banded together in opposition to the construction of the Alexander Hamilton Houses, a city housing project.

Approval for the project stretching from 140 to 144 St. between 7th and 8th Aves., was granted by the Board of Estimate two months ago over the opposition of the Urban League, NAACP, the State Committee on Discrimination in Housing and tenant and community organizations.

The projected Alexander Hamilton Houses would displace more than 7,000 tenants, many of them widows, single people, elderly residents, businessmen and large families who are ineligible for public housing. The Hamilton Houses plan calls for building 1,500 rental units.

Rally Tonight on Harlem Relocation

A mass meeting on housing relocation in Harlem is scheduled tonight (Thursday) at Mother Zion AME Church, 170 W. 137 St. at 8 p.m. Charles Abrams, chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) and City Councilman Earl Brown will address the rally, sponsored by the Civic Action Committee of the 12th A.D., Roosevelt Democratic Club.

Churchill Gets Honor at Aachen

AACHEN, Germany, May 9.—Winston Churchill flew here today to be honored for his service to European unity.

Crudely-scrawled signs, bearing such slogans as "Churchill Is Unwanted" and "Churchill Go Home," were posted in this city, which was almost totally destroyed by aerial bombing and artillery fire during the year.

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(Continued from Page 1)

academic unless fortified by an overtime provision.

Another recommendation would direct all affiliates to insist on minimum rates of at least 15 cents above the legal \$1 an hour, so workers on the 35-hour week would earn at least what workers earn in the non-union 40-hour shops.

Tables in the board's report show the hourly average in various subdivisions of the ladies garment industry as from \$1.11 in household apparel to \$1.93 in cloak and suits. In the largest division, dresses, the average is \$1.50 an hour.

The general average runs above men's garments, but is substantially below the average in all manufacturing.

In the major cloak and dress divisions, wages were virtually unchanged in the three years since the last convention or, in fact, since 1946. There are slight improvements in other subdivisions.

Another table shows that the recently enacted federal minimum of \$1 has benefitted a surprisingly large number of workers in the industry. Earnings in 1954 averaged \$1 or more an hour for only 66 percent of the undergarment workers; 69 percent of the knitgoods; 77 percent of the outerwear and 68 percent of the children's outerwear workers of the industry.

The union's membership of 445,000 is about 125,000 below the number of workers in the principal subdivisions of the industry, according to statistics cited in the report. There is no special section on the organization of the unorganized except for a brief reference to plans in the southeast to attract workers on the basis of higher than federal minimum scales.

The report shows no evidence that the union's leaders see anything new in international developments. With the union's international affairs department under the direction of Jay Lovestone, who is also George Meany's adviser on world affairs, the report contains the anti-Sovietizing tone of the past, with not a reference to the strides towards peace the world has experienced in the recent period.

The political section describes the campaigns since 1953, but says nothing of 1956 objectives. Presumably that will come in a special resolution.

The report attaches strong significance to the labor merger.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

THURSDAY, May 10, 8:30 p.m. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will speak on "The Colored World Today" in History in the Making lecture series, Jefferson School, 575 Ave. of Americas. Adm. \$1.

Saturday Manhattan

JEWISH PEOPLES CHORUS of N. Y. Maurice Rauch, director, presents a Sholem Aleichem evening program. Premiere of Sholem Aleichem Dir. Amerika (operetta in concert form). Assisting artists: Luther Adler; Lillian Shapiro & dance group; Rosenbloom-Melnik dramatic duo; B. Z. Goldberg, guest speaker, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. & 7th Ave., Sat. May 12, 8:30 p.m. Tickets: \$3.45, \$2.75, \$1.90, \$1.50 at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Square W. Tel. WA 4-8311.

Saturday Bronx

FIFTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY BANQUET honoring Louis Weinstock, on Sat. eve., May 12—8 p.m. Hungarian House, 2141 Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Famous Hungarian banquet food, prominent speaker, entertainment. Subs. \$5. Ausp.: Hungarian Defense Committee and Weinstock Defense Committee.

Sobell

(Continued from Page 3)

Only at the end of the long wait for her luggage and customs inspections was Mrs. Sobell able to greet Mrs. Helen Sobell, Morton's wife, and Sobell committee members grouped beyond customs railings.

Mother and daughter-in-law kissed and embraced, smiles alternating with tears on the pink cheeks of the older woman, who nevertheless spoke not of her loss, but asked about Mark, and with Helen was jubilant about the news of the petition for a new trial.

First in the lounge near her tourist cabin and then during the wait for her luggage, Rose Sobell spoke to this reporter of her experiences abroad.

It was only after her visit with Lord Russell, she revealed, that he wrote his letter to the Manchester Guardian urging Morton Sobell's freedom and declaring his belief in the innocence of Sobell and the Rosenbergs.

"He was very warm," she said. "At that time he hadn't read the Wexley book ('The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,' by John Wexley). He didn't know very much about Morton. We talked a little about the case. Then I told him Morton was also a mathematician, and a scientist. He was very moved."

"I told him a little about Mexico—the way Morty and Helen and the children were kidnapped, and he was raging mad at the FBI when he heard about it."

"I spent about an hour there, and left him the Wexley book."

Rose Sobell visited Manchester, Chichester and Oxford as well as London.

The meeting with the nine Labor Party M.P.s was arranged by Sidney Silverman, she said.

She visited Picasso "right in his workshop," in his Cannes villa, with his "nice young wife translating into English."

"His eyes shine like two diamonds," she said. "He's a small man, 75, they say, though he looks no more than 60. It was like he was my brother, whom I hadn't seen in years. I fell in love with him," she confessed.

"He fussed about me. What do you want, Rose, coffee or tea? I had coffee—that thick Italian coffee, but it was good. And, what chair did I want to sit in? Wouldn't I sit in a better chair?"

"He had just finished a picture and had let it be known he was very tired and wouldn't see anyone for a month. But he gave me a special visit."

"I can't say what it was about him which gave me the feeling I had. Just the simple way he had. He kissed my hands—and I kissed his. When I left, he took me out to the car, helped me in, made me feel wonderful."

The Italian people, the French people, the English—all were "tremendous people," Rose Sobell loved them all. "It's called the Old World, but it's a new world," she said. "Everyone has suffered. There were no barriers between me and them."

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Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, May 10, 1956

Say Abe Stark Will Aid Coney Fare Fight

When Coney Islanders present a brief outlining their case for free transfers from city subways to the Mermaid Ave. bus, City Council President Abe Stark will bring the issue before the executive committee of the Board of Estimate, area leaders reported yesterday.

Spokesman for the Shorefront Civic Council, spearheading the fight, conferred with Stark Tuesday. City Councilman Edward Vogel, who was present, will prepare the brief. Vogel's resolution to grant the free transfer was approved three months ago by the City Council.

Word is being awaited from Mayor Wagner, who promised Monday he would press for a reply from Transit Authority officials. Earlier, TA chairman Charles L. Patterson had declared, "The Mayor can come over and beg" but the issue is closed.

Attending the conferences with both the mayor and the council president were Vogel and Rogers, the group's chairman, Robert Goldstein; Hyman Schmidt of the Shorefront Taxpayers Association; Leo Shapiro for the Insurgent Democrats and Richard Herman for the Republican Party.

Liberals Name Santangelo

State Senator Alfred Santangelo received Liberal Party endorsement yesterday as candidate for Congress from the 18th C.D. A petition substituting him for the party's original candidate was filed with the Board of Elections just before the deadline Tuesday night.

Santangelo, Tammany candidate, is opposed by Rep. James Donovan, Caspar H. Citron, and Santiago Grevi in the Democratic primary.

HOUSEWARMING

Formation of an Independent Citizens Committee for the Election of Santangelo, was announced in a letter inviting community residents to a house-warming party tonight (Thursday) at the Committee's headquarters 1484 First Ave.

3 Children Die in Fire

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., May 9.—A fire that swept through a frame home early today killed three children and injured four others. The father was severely burned trying to rescue his children.

The tragedy was the third to strike the family of Arthur Robinson, 55, in recent years. One of the dead children, Philip, 12, was a victim of leukemia, and one of those saved, Verbules, 16, is a polio victim and has been paralyzed for four years. The family is Negro.

The other two dead children were identified as Androcles, 10, and Frances, four. The injured included Verbules, Ersaline, 17, and Loretta, 14.

Robinson ran a restaurant and also worked as a track walker.

Philip Foner at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Philip S. Foner, New York author and publisher, today denied his publishing firm, the Citadel Press, published any books or pamphlets which some authorities consider to be pornographic.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, said Foner, the Remainder Book Co. and others were named in a New York indictment against Samuel Roth.

Foner said Roth was not an employee of Citadel Press or the Remainder Book Co., which buys and distributes excess stocks of other publishing firms.

Foner testified that he and Morris Sorkin are partners in both firms.

Sales Down, Idle And Stockpile Up

DETROIT.—On April 28th of this year, 2,000,000 new cars had been sold, 232,000 less than in the same period (Jan. 1 to April 28) of a year ago. As we go to press General Motors announces a new 5,000 layoff.

Unemployment at this time ranges around 185,000 in Michigan (with some sources saying its closer to 200,000) of which 120,000 are in Detroit. A year ago it was about half that figure.

Two years ago in 1954 when the bottom dropped out of sales some 250,000 auto workers in Michigan were idle.

Production a week ago was 131,319 units as compared with 180,657 a year ago, the same week, a 27.3 percent dip. Car production for the first 16 weeks of 1956 is 560,700 cars behind that of production for the first 16 weeks of 1955.

New cars stockpile at present is around 900,000 unsold 1956 cars. The work picture gets more dim as news comes that DeSoto plant will shut down for a day (April 30) to "catch up with inventory."

In Flint, which is GM the workers there are getting short work weeks and layoffs.

At Buick local 599, vice president Claud Workman estimates that the cutback may effect 20 percent of the 26,000 working. Rudy Burdett, member of the shop committee says an estimated 5,000 workers may be seen involved in in-plant transfers.

Cutbacks have hit other Flint GM plants. Some 600 in the Chevrolet pressed metal division are out on the street, and thousands of Flint workers worked only four days last week. At A. C. local 651 a cutback of all those hired since May 8, 1955 was announced. Some 600 women have been laid off at Ternstedt. Out at Fisher local 581 the officers are predicting that it's going to get worse and that 600 are laid off with more to come.

Here in Detroit, Dodge has 11,000 laid off, Plymouth 4,000. Throughout the country Ford it's estimated has cutback, 27,000 and GM now approximately the same with the latest Flint layoffs.